

the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Meritorious Service Medal with 1 star, Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medal with 2 stars and a Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal.

On behalf of all my colleagues, I would like to recognize Lieutenant Colonel Byrnes' accomplishments and his devoted service to the Nation. Congratulations to Dave, his wife Quinn, and son Charlie, on the completion of a long and distinguished career. I wish them all the best as they continue to live life beyond our beloved Corps.

EXPRESSING SOLIDARITY WITH  
CUBAN PRISONER OF CON-  
SCIENCE RAFAEL IBARRA

**HON. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 10, 2003*

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, every week I rise to speak about the brave men and women who are languishing in prisons in totalitarian Cuba, that island that has been for 44 years oppressed by a totalitarian dictator. Each week I bring forth specific cases to remind our colleagues and all those who will listen about the horrors taking place just 90 miles from the shores of the United States.

This week, I rise to speak about Rafael Ibarra. Rafael Ibarra heads the 30th of November Democratic Party, an island wide opposition movement to the Castro tyranny. In 1994 he was sentenced to 20 years in prison and is currently at the prison known as Combinado del Este, after having spent 3 years in an isolation cell in Camaguey, hundreds of miles from his family. In 1997 his wife at the time, Maritza Lugo, also a highly respected pro-democracy activist, was arrested and incarcerated for 2 years; leaving their two daughters without their parents. On multiple occasions after 1999, Maritza would continue to be arrested and harassed by the Castro regime. Even when Maritza and Rafael were in prison at the same time, the dictator, Fidel Castro, sought to evict their two girls from their small farm house, which had become a gathering point for human rights and pro-democracy meetings.

Rafael Ibarra was one of the political prisoners who recently signed the Cuban flag painted on a pillow case and sent it to the United Nations Human Rights Commission in Geneva.

Maritza and her two daughters, at Rafael's request, fled Cuba as refugees in 2002 to the United States so that the two girls would be able to live in freedom.

Next year will mark 10 years that Rafael has been imprisoned. While other fathers have been able to watch and guide their daughters as they grow up, Rafael has been confined in Castro's Gulag for daring to work on behalf of a democratic Cuba.

Our thoughts and prayers are with him, as is our solidarity and our profound admiration.

RECOGNIZING MAJOR JAMES  
EWALD OF THE MICHIGAN AIR  
NATIONAL GUARD

**HON. BART STUPAK**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 10, 2003*

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a Michigan National Guardsman who demonstrated exceptional bravery and prudent skill during the war in Iraq.

Major James Ewald, a Michigan native and pilot in the Michigan Air National Guard 110th Fighter wing, acted decisively when his Close Air Support aircraft was struck by a surface-to-air missile while flying over Baghdad on April 8, 2003. He had been part of a mission to provide critical intelligence about Iraqi ambush when the enemy missile left his aircraft barely flyable.

Instead of succumbing to what could have been deemed a hopeless situation, Major Ewald expertly flew the wounded aircraft for 12 more minutes and completed vital battle damage checklists, identified critical aircraft system operations, made tentative plans for aircraft recovery, and gathered information about threats affecting future Close Air Support operations. His fourteen years of military experience and natural abilities allowed him to parachute out of the faltering aircraft injury free. He then strategically hid amongst the thick Iraqi foliage from imminent capture until U.S. Army forces rescued him fifteen minutes later.

I am extremely proud of Major Ewald for his service to our nation. He has shown courage and dedication to performing the job for which he has been well-trained by the Michigan Air National Guard. I am pleased today to offer him my most sincere commendation.

IN HONOR OF MS. DOROTHY  
ANDERSON CLARK

**HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 10, 2003*

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the late Dorothy Anderson Clark, a dear friend to New Jersey's sixth congressional district. Ms. Clark, who was a resident of Asbury Park, was well known throughout the community and will be sorely missed by her friends, family, and neighbors.

Dorothy Clark was a truly remarkable individual, who was admired for her many years of community service. During World War II, she was a pioneer of the American Women Volunteers of Long Branch where she provided locally relevant humanitarian services that helped people within the community be safer and healthier. Later, Ms. Clark was honored with a well-deserved Certification of Meritorious Service from the Red Cross for her volunteer work during the war. Despite the arduous nature of her work, Ms. Clark continued to volunteer her services after the war ended.

In addition to her dedication surrounding the war effort, Dorothy Clark also volunteered her services to various community organizations. She was an active member of the Order Eastern Star, Naomi Chapter 8 of the United Ma-

sonic Brotherhood Incorporated of Neptune. Recently, Ms. Clark was given an award for her work with the Seacoast Association, as well as an award lauding her fifty years of devoted service to the Second Baptist Church of Monmouth.

Mr. Speaker, Dorothy Anderson Clark was clearly an exceptional woman who touched the lives of young and old throughout her community. Both to her friends and family, as well as the sixth congressional district, Ms. Clark was an exceptional person whose volunteer work was an extension of her patriotic spirit and kindhearted character. On this day, I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring this truly extraordinary individual.

OPENING OF THE LINES OF  
VIOLATION EXHIBITION

**HON. MICHAEL M. HONDA**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 10, 2003*

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the opening of the Lines of Violation exhibition at the Free Library of Philadelphia. Organized by the Women's Development Institute International, the Asian American Women's Coalition, and the Philadelphia Branch of the American Association of University Women, this exhibition will showcase British artist Andrew Ward's sculptural piece Lines of Violation. This contemporary work of art memorializes the indignity suffered by 200,000 "comfort women" in Asia before and during World War II.

These women were ordinary civilians—some of whom were young girls who had barely reached adolescence, others of whom were married women with children at home—who were forced into prostitution by the Japanese Imperial Army. Most of these victims were Korean nationals, but they included Japanese, Chinese, Taiwanese, Indonesian, Burmese, Pacific Islander, and even American women as well.

Life in the so-called "comfort houses" established in the wake of the Japanese warpath was agonizing. The women there were raped multiple times each day, often contracting debilitating sexually transmitted diseases while suffering all the mental and emotional repercussions of their dehumanization. Many women lost their fertility; some committed suicide. The comfort houses' proximity to the hostilities on the surrounding battlefields compounded the comfort women's misery and fear.

Those women who managed to survive and return to their homes after the war had believed that they would be compensated for their labor, but payment never came. While a number of former comfort women have filed lawsuits against the perpetrators of these unspeakable crimes, virtually none have succeeded in securing either a formal apology or monetary compensation. Even to this day the vast majority of former comfort women have not received the atonement payments that they were promised by the Japanese government in 1995.

The injustice that these victims have suffered prompted the United Nations to send artist Andrew Ward to Asia in 1998 to interview 52 former comfort women. At once horrified